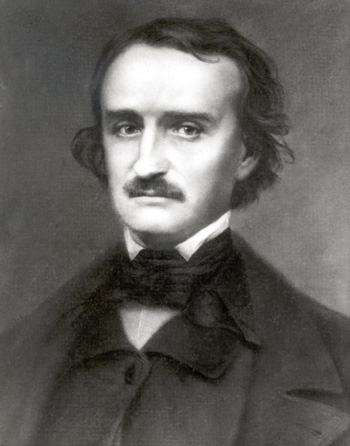
**Artist #1 Art form: Poetry**

Edgar Allen Poe



The name Poe brings to mind images of murderers and madmen, premature burials, and mysterious women who return from the dead. His works have been in print since 1827 and include such literary classics as “The Tell-Tale Heart,” “The Raven,” and “The Fall of the House of Usher.” This versatile writer’s oeuvre includes short stories, poetry, a novel, a textbook, a book of scientific theory, and hundreds of essays and book reviews. He is widely acknowledged as the inventor of the modern detective story and an innovator in the science fiction genre, but he made his living as America’s first great literary critic and theoretician. Poe’s reputation today rests primarily on his tales of terror as well as on his haunting lyric poetry.

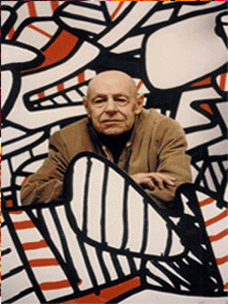
<http://www.poemuseum.org/index.php>

Poetry is an imaginative awareness of experience expressed through meaning, sound, and rhythmic language choices so as to evoke an emotional response. Poetry has been known to employ meter and rhyme, but this is by no means necessary. Poetry is an ancient form that has gone through numerous and drastic reinvention over time. The very nature of poetry as an authentic and individual mode of expression makes it nearly impossible to define.

<http://contemporarylit.about.com/cs/literaryterms/g/poetry.htm>

**Artist #2 Art form: Assemblage**

Jean Dubuffet



French avant-garde painter, born in Le Havre (1901-1985). Dubuffet took over his father's wine business in 1925, and withdrew from the art world. He stayed in the wine business until 1942, when he returned to painting, having developed a distinctive style of simple, primitive images in a heavily encrusted canvas. This style helped Dubuffet gain a worldwide reputation. Fascinated by the art of children and the insane, for which he coined the term art brut ("raw art"), he emulated its crude, violent energy in his own work. Critics soon applied the term art brut to Dubuffet's paintings, rather than to their stylistic source as he had intended.   
  
Many of Dubuffet's works are assemblages (combining found objects and other elements into a three-dimensional integrated whole), as for example Door with Couch-Grass (1957, Guggenheim Museum, New York City), which is composed chiefly of fragments of paintings, grass, and pebbles. During the early 1960s, Dubuffet produced a series of paintings that resemble jigsaw puzzles, such as Nunc Stans (1965, Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, New York City), in which tiny, obscure, closely spaced figures and faces dominate. His later work consists of large painted polyester resin sculptures. In all of his work the violence is tempered with elements of vitality and broad humor.

<http://www.dubuffet.com/index.php>

The term “assemblage” was first used in a fine art context by Jean Dubuffet to describe his own work in 1953. He preferred it to collage because he thought the latter should be restricted to cubism. Assemblage is a technique or method similar to montage— constructing a work from various bits and pieces— while Assemblage Art describes the end results of that process. This form of art marked a departure from traditional artforms. Objects were made from various materials and items of junk; they were mixed-media works or composites and thus they transgressed the purity of medium aesthetic and blurred the difference between painting and sculpture. This kind of art was especially fashionable in the late 1950s and early ’60s. William C. Seitz’s 1961 survey show entitled “Art of Assemblage” illustrated the historical origins of Assemblage Art in cubism, dada, futurism and surrealism and the range of work being produced in Europe and America.

<http://www.artdesigncafe.com/Assemblage-Art>

**Artist #3 Art form: Gospel Singing**

Etta James



Born Jamesetta Hawkins on January 25, 1938, in Los Angeles. As a child, Etta was a gospel prodigy, singing in her church choir and on the radio at the age of 5. When she turned 12, she moved north to San Francisco where she formed a trio and was soon working for bandleader [Johnny Otis](http://www.biography.com/people/johnny-otis-9430462).

In 1954, she moved to Los Angeles to record "The Wallflower" (a tamer title for the then-risqué "Roll with Me Henry") with the Otis band. It was that year that the young singer became Etta James (an shortened version of her first name) and her vocal group was dubbed The Peaches (also Etta's nickname). Soon after, James launched her solo career with such hits as "Good Rockin' Daddy" in 1955.

<http://www.biography.com/people/etta-james-9542558>

Urban/Contemporary Gospel is perhaps the most commercial variation of Gospel music. It modernizes traditional Gospel by building on it, rather than just rehashing its hallmark elements. With its modern R&B influences, stunt-singing vocal style and smoothly-paced rhythm tracks, Urban/Contemporary Gospel often sounds sleek.

<http://www.rhapsody.com/#genre/christian-gospel/gospel/urban-contemporary-gospel>

**Artist #4 Art form: Landscaping**

Fletcher Steele



Fletcher Steele (1885-1971), who was one of the more recent influential landscape architects. Although from New York City, he dealt with design for suburban residential gardens in his first book *Design for the Small Garden*, as well as in several subsequent books. He was especially well known for his criticism of the ubiquitous front lawn in American home landscapes and was a proponent of creating privacy in the garden.

One of his most famous landscapes, Naumkeag in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, incorporated his use of various levels in the garden and ways to use the garden as an outdoor living space. With the decreasing need during this century for the functional elements of the garden (vegetable and fruit gardens and utility buildings, for instance) during a period of increasing consumerism, he described the garden as an extension of the house, a "machine for living in."

<http://pss.uvm.edu/ppp/articles/landscpr.htm>

First recorded in 1598, was borrowed as a painters' term from Dutch during the 16th century, when Dutch artists were pioneering the landscape genre. The Dutch word *landschap* had earlier meant simply "region, tract of land" but had acquired the artistic sense, which it brought over into English, of "a picture depicting scenery on land." Interestingly, 34 years pass after the first recorded use of *landscape* in English before the word is used of a view or vista of natural scenery. This delay suggests that people were first introduced to landscapes in paintings and then saw landscapes in real life.

<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/landscape>

**Artist #5 Art form: Culinary Arts**

Gordon Ramsey



Scottish by birth, Gordon was brought up in Stratford-upon-Avon, England. With an injury prematurely putting an end to any hopes of a promising career in football, he went back to college to complete a course in hotel management and his dedication and natural talent led him to train with some of world’s leading chefs.

In 1993 Gordon became chef of Aubergine in London and within three years was awarded two Michelin stars. In 1998, at the age of 31, Gordon set up his own restaurant, Restaurant Gordon Ramsay, which quickly received the most prestigious accolade in the culinary world – three Michelin stars. One of only four chefs in the UK to maintain three stars, Gordon was awarded an OBE in 2006 for services to the industry

<http://www.gordonramsay.com/corporate/theman/biography/>

**Culinary art** is the [art](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art) of preparing and [cooking](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cooking) foods. The word "culinary" is defined as something related to, or connected with, cooking. A culinarion is a person working in the culinary arts. A culinarian working in [restaurants](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Restaurant) is commonly known as a [cook](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cook_(profession)) or a [chef](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chef). Culinary artists are responsible for skillfully preparing [meals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meal) that are as pleasing to the [palate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palate) as to the eye. They are required to have knowledge of the [science of food](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_science) and an understanding of [diet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diet_(nutrition)) and [nutrition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nutrition). They work primarily in [restaurants](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Restaurants), [delicatessens](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delicatessen), [hospitals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hospital) and other institutions. Kitchen conditions vary depending on the type of business, restaurant, nursing home, etc.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Culinary_art>

**Artist #6 Art form: Ballet**

Vaslav Nijinsky



Vaslav Nijinsky was one of the most talented male ballet dancers in [ballet history](http://dance.about.com/od/historyofdance/f/Court_Ballets.htm). Nijinsky is well-known for his amazing ability to defy gravity with his magnificent leaping ability and also for his ability to portray intense characterizations. He is also remembered for dancing [en pointe](http://dance.about.com/od/balletterms/g/En_Pointe.htm), a skill not commonly seen by male dancers.

<http://dance.about.com/od/famousdancer1/p/Vaslav-Nijinsky.htm>

Ballet dance is a very formal and strict type of performance dance. Ballet dance originated in 16th and 17th century French courts, and was further developed in England, Italy, and Russia as a concert dance form. Early ballet dance performances were presented in large chambers with most of the audience seated on tiers on three sides of the dance floor.

Early ballet dancers were not as highly skilled as they are now, as ballet dance has become a highly technical form of dance with its very own French vocabulary. Ballet dance is typically performed to classical music. It is taught in ballet dance schools and studios around the world, with students ranging in age from toddlers to adults. In order to become proficient at ballet dance, one must be extremely dedicated to the art and diligent in regard to practice and rehearsal time.

<http://dance.about.com/od/balletterms/g/Ballet_Dance.htm>

**Artist #7 Art form: Archisand Sand Sculptors & Sandcastle Design**

**Gregory N. LeBon**

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Greg LeBon has been competing in competitive sand sculpting events since 1981. Greg’s accomplishments and contributions to the sand sculpting community are numerous. Greg’s early years in sand sculpting included being a member of the Sand Sculptors International (SSI) Team. This team won many U.S. Open and World Championships in the 1980’s. He worked professionally with SSI on a part time basis while continuing to practice Architecture in the State of California. In 1989 Greg founded Archisand. This team has competed extensively on the West Coast of the United States ever since. For 7 of the last 10 years Archisand has taken first place in the Masters 10 Man division, in the prestigious U.S. Open Sand Sculpture event held each year at Imperial Beach California. This event draws over 350,000 spectators annually.

[**http://www.socalsandcastles.com/sandcastle\_team.htm**](http://www.socalsandcastles.com/sandcastle_team.htm)

Sand art is the practice of modeling sand into an artistic form, such as a sand brushing, sand sculpture, [sand painting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandpainting), or sand bottles. A sand castle is a type of sand sculpture resembling a miniature [building](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Building), often a [castle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castle). The two basic building ingredients, [sand](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sand) and [water](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water), are available in abundance on a sandy [beach](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beach), so most sand play takes place there, or in a [sandpit](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandpit). Tidal beaches generally have sand that limits height and structure because of the shape of the sand grains. Good sand sculpture sand is somewhat dirty, having [silt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silt) and [clay](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clay) that helps lock the irregular shaped sand grains together. Sand castles are typically made by children, simply for the fun of it, but there are also sand sculpture contests for adults that involve large, complex constructions.

**Artist #8 Art form: Cave Painting**

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Cave paintings are [paintings](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Painting) on [cave](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cave) walls and ceilings, especially those of [prehistoric](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prehistoric) origin. The earliest such rock art in [Europe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europe) dates back to the [Aurignacian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aurignacian) period, some 32,000 years ago.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cave_paintings#cite_note-Clottes214-0) The exact purpose of the [paleolithic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paleolithic) cave paintings is not known. Evidence suggests that they were not merely decorations of living areas, since the caves in which they have been found do not have signs of ongoing habitation. They are also often located in areas of caves that are not easily accessible. Some theories hold that cave paintings may have been a way of communicating with others, while other theories ascribe them a religious or ceremonial purpose.

**Artist #9 Art form: Watercolor**

Mark Stewart



Drawing has been a central part of Mark Stewart’s life from a very early age. In high school his natural gift led him to a drafting class and from there to Architecture while at [Texas A&M University](http://archone.tamu.edu/College/). It was there in the mid 70’s that Mark began to paint, experimenting with watercolor technique and closely studying the work of [Winslow Homer](http://www.askart.com/AskART/artists/search/Search_Repeat.aspx?searchtype=IMAGES&artist=21592), [Andrew Wyeth](http://www.awyeth.com/) and [Edward Hopper](http://www.askart.com/askart/h/edward_hopper/edward_hopper.aspx). He graduated from A&M in 1975 with a master’s degree in Architecture and a serious commitment to his artistic avocation of watercolor painting.

[**http://www.markstewartwatercolor.com/watercolors/default.6.6.0.0.0.0.html**](http://www.markstewartwatercolor.com/watercolors/default.6.6.0.0.0.0.html)

Watercolor painting, in its wider sense, refers to all pigments mixed with water rather than with oil and also to the paintings produced by this process; it includes [fresco](http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/fresco)  
and [tempera](http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/tempera) as well as aquarelle, the process now commonly meant by the generic term. Gouache and distemper are also watercolors, although they are prepared with a more gluey base than the other forms. Long before oil was used in the preparation of pigment, watercolor painting had achieved a high form of sophistication. The oldest existing paintings, found in Egypt, are watercolors. The Persian artist Bihzad (15th cent.) produced exquisite miniatures of great complexity. Gouache was employed by Byzantine and Romanesque artists. In the middle Ages, illuminated manuscripts on vellum used watercolor to produce their flat, brilliant effects. In this same manner watercolors were used during and after the Renaissance by such artists as Dürer, Rembrandt, Rubens, and Van Dyck to tint and shade drawings and woodcuts. Dürer in particular colored landscape drawings in a manner not unlike the modern method.

<http://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/watercolor+painting>

**Artist #10 Art form:**

Keith Haring



Keith Haring was born on May 4, 1958 in Reading, Pennsylvania, and was raised in nearby Kutztown, Pennsylvania. He developed a love for drawing at a very early age, learning basic cartooning skills from his father and from the popular culture around him, such as Dr. Seuss and Walt Disney.

Upon graduation from high school in 1976, Haring enrolled in the Ivy School of Professional Art in Pittsburgh, a commercial arts school. He soon realized that he had little interest in becoming a commercial graphic artist and, after two semesters, dropped out. While in Pittsburgh, Haring continued to study and work on his own and in 1978 had a solo exhibition of his work at the Pittsburgh Arts and Crafts Center.

Keith Haring died of AIDS related complications at the age of 31 on February 16, 1990. A memorial service was held on May 4, 1990 at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City, with over 1,000 people in attendance.

Since his death, Haring has been the subject of several international retrospectives. The work of Keith Haring can be seen today in the exhibitions and collections of major museums around the world.

<http://www.haring.com/about_haring/bio/index.html#>

Graffiti markings, as initials, slogans, or drawings, written, spray-painted, or sketched on a sidewalk, wall of a building or public restroom,

<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/graffiti>